NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

POTCE W. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

THE DAILY HERALD, Scente per copy—\$1 per member.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, seems per copy—\$1 per member.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Staturday, at 65 cents per copy, or 35 per annum; the Suropeus Eddien, 34 per annum; to any part of Great Britain, and 25 to any part of the Charlesent, both to include the postage.
YOLUNTARY CORKESP ONDENCE containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, the thereally posts for. Our Forker Oom knownexts and Farefield and for. Our Forker Oom knownexts are the server of the world; if used, and he shows a core variety of the state of the containing important of the containing important of the containing important of the containing in the co

BOWERT THEATRE, Bowary .- GISIPPUS REST DAY.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chamber street. FORTUNE'S

WALLACK'S THEARTE Broadway .- WHITE I REE OF

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, IT and U Bowe-y.—STAGE STRUCK BARBER.—WHO SPEAKS FLEST-YOUNG PROW.—HUNTING A TURTLE.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.-Afternoon and Evening-THE CHEISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-OFROUS, 37 Bowery .- Equestrian Estentaimments.

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, November 24, 1852.

The abundance of news with which our pages are this morning overflowing, has scarcely left us room for even brief references to that which is most interesting. Of the highly important European intelligence relative to the declaration of the Empire in France, and the official correspondence relative to the proposition during President Polk's administration, to purchase the island of Cuba, we have speken at considerable length in subjoined editorials.

In addition to the details of the European intelligence brought by the Hermann, the telegraphs ena-ble us to add a synopsis of three days later advices received by the Cunard steamer America, which reached Halifax at two o'clock yesterday morning. The Maine and New Brunswick wires being down, the news was transmitted over the Montreal and Quebec lines. We learn that the Queen delivered her speech, in person, before Parliament, on the 11th inst. It is of more than usual length, and its most important feature to Americans is that which relates to the fishery difficulty, which Her Majesty thinks will happily terminate, to the mutual a ivantage of both nations, by the establishment of reciprocity in trade, &c. Some of our merchants will be sorry to learn that cotton has met with another decline, and others, sgain, will be exceedingly pleased with the announcement that breadstuffs have again advanced, and that provisions hold their

From Washington we learn that the administration has now disapproved of the conduct of Passed Midshipman Davenport, who succeeded Lieut. Porter as commander of the Crescent City, and that the former has been ordered to the Vincennes, now atting out for a three years' cruise in the Pacific. It is a fortunate thing, for the honer of the country, that the administration cannot find naval officers who will willingly submit to the insults attempted to be heaped upon them by the Spanish authorities in Cubs The returns from Massachusetts render it onite

certain that the freesoilers are somewhat shorn of their anticipated power, and that Horace Mann cannot be elected Governor. Another important feature is, that the anti-Maine law men are likely to have a majority in the House. A convention was yesterday held in Albany for

the purpose of devising means for the construction of a direct line of railroad from that city to Plattsburg, in Clinton county. The attendance was very

The New Hampshire Legislature will to morrow go into election for a United States Senator in place of John P. Hale.

Gov. Johnson has called the attention of the Legislature of Virginia to the recent slave case in this city, but refrains from recommending any specific action thereon until he obtains full partisulars of the proceedings before Judge Paine.

The reader's attention is directed to the following articles -- Extracts from Havana and other papers relative to Cuban Affairs: Another lengthy document descriptive of the Amazon and the Atlantic Slopes of South America; Mormon Polygamy and Missions; A Scene for Uncle Tom's Cabin; Notices of New Books; Trials for the Murder of Watchman Baxter, and for Assault and Battery against an Alderman; Manufacturing in New England; Rev. Mr. Hudson's Second Lecture on Shakspeare's Henry IV., &c. There are also many telegraphic despatches of interest to which we cannot make room for more special reference.

Important Documents-The Crescent City Excitement.

Speculations are affoat throughout the community as to the course which the government or the American steamship company may pursue in view of the definitive position assumed by the Captain General of Cuba, and his expressed determination not to permit the Crescent City any communication with the shore, if, on her roturn, the obnoxious Purser Smith be on her list of officers. The question, yesterday, was-Will the Croscent City be sent back ! and, if so, will Mr. Smith retain his position on board ? We are able to give some positive information on the subject.

The Crescent City, then, is not to return to Havana this trip. But this is not to be attributed to any interference on the part of our government, or any change in the policy or sentiments of the company, but is simply owing to the fact that on her last trip up the Mississippi she encountered a slight disaster. which renders it pecessary that she be placed in the dock for repairs. The steamer Cherokee has, therefore, been substituted for the Crescent City, and is to leave this port on the 27th inst., for Havana. The officers and crew of the Crescent City have been consequently transferred to the Cherokee, including the new somewhat distinguished "individual," Mr. Purser Smith. It is, therefore, a fixed fact, and beyond all manner of doubt, that Mr. Smith, in defiance of the threat of the Captain General, is to return to Havana, though it is not so certain that Lieutenant Davenport will go out in command of the Cherokee. We learn that he has been ordered to join the Vincennes now getting ready for a cruise in the Pacific . but we believe he has gone to Washington to endeavor to get his leave of absence extended, so that he may retain his situation in the company's service. If he succeeds in carrying his point, he will probebly go out as commander of the Cherokee ; but his chances of success are but very feeble, if we may form a conjecture on the subject by the fol lowing article, which appeared yesterday morning in the Washington Republic, and may be taken as

giving the sentiment of the government :-TER CRESCENT CITY.

Our telegraphic column again reports the arrival of this steamer from Havana, where she was allowed to land her mails and passenger without moleculation. An intimation was, however, conveyed from the Captain General that she will not be permitted to exter the port on her arrive if Purser Smith be on board. If the despatch correctly represents the language of Passed Midshipman to the Captain General two consecutions of the control of

privilege of his new rocition. We cannot conceive of anything more unbecoming than the dictatorial tone which he appears to have assumed, or anything less likely to produce an amicable cettlement of the per, any difficulties. It is, perhaps, well that he has apprized us of his intentions. We can now perceive how much real linner may rafely be placed in his discretion, and how fortunate it is that cooler head are permitted to conduct negotiations between the two countries.

It ist he heard, however, that the government

It is to be hoped, however, that the government will accord an extended leave of absence to Licut. Davenport, and permit him to resume his pesition as commender of one of the company's ships, in order that he may return to Havana in the Cherokee. as the fact of his not doing so would, beyond doubt, be regarded by the government of Caba as a triamph, and as an apology made to them. If, however, on the contrary, Lieut. Davenport's request be refused, we hope that the grounds of the refusal will be given in writing, in order that the public may know what are the sentiments and feelings of the government in this mo t important matter.

The insulting treatment to which the Crescont City has been subjected on her successive visite to Havana, and the recent cutrage committed by the authorities of the island on the American bark Cornelia, have, in connection with the position assumed by France and England relative to the Cuban question, produced throughout the country a deeper seated feeling with regard to the acquisition of Cuba than was ever before prevalent. The fillibustero sentiment has given place to a different and more universal feeling, which will not be so easily put down, and which will sooner or later ensure the transfer of the island of Cuba to the territory of the United

States
It has now become a matter of serieus consideration whether the acquisition of Cuba by this country would not become a European question; and while we think it is very likely that it will assume that importance, we do not consider that as any reason why our government should not resent and exact ample reparation for the insults offered to our flag, the violation of our treaty stipulations and the law of nations, and the injury inflicted on our mercantile interests by the Spanish authorities

In connection with this subject, which is daily assuming more and more importance, and drawing to a crisis, we publish to day a large portion of the correspondence which took place between James Buchanan, Secretary of State under the Polk administration, and Romulus M Saunders, our Minister at the Court of Madrid, relative to the offer of President Polk to purchase the island from Spain, for a sum of one hundred million dollars—an offer which was peremptorily declined. While this negotiation was pending, we published the facts exclusively, and their truth was challenged and denied by the admipistration and other journals of the country, who were totally ignorant of the matter, and who attributed the whole of it to our own invention. What we then stated is, however, fully confirmed by the official correspondence which we publish to-day.

The authorised publication of these documents at the present time is probably owing to the appearance in a Spanish paper of this city-la Cronica-of a report taken from a Madrid correspondence in a German newspaper, to the effect that the present American Minister at that Court, Mr. Barringer, had renewed the proposition of purchasing Cuba, but that the Spanish government had declined to receive it, and would not on any consideration consent to part with the island. The truth of this statement is authorisedly denied by the National Intelligencer of the 22d inst ; and it is to this fact, perhaps, the publication of the Buchanan correspondence is to be attributed.

The question of the acquisition of Cuba, either

by purchase or vi et armis, will undoubtedly be forced on the incoming administration, in some shape or manner. We know, from the conservative tendency of Mr. Pierce's character, that no fillibustero expedition will be permitted by him to leave these shores; but how he will manage to get rid of the question when brought up in another shape, is more than we can divine. It is quite possible, however, that the incoming administration will find itself occupied with a similar question now coming up as to the acquisition of islands on the other side of the continent, the consideration of which may divert public attention from Cuba. In that event the crisis will be deferred, and the question enter argely into the presidential canvass of 1856, in some such way as that of the annexation of Texas entered into the canvass of 1844. Of one thing, however, we remain perfectly confident, and that is, that the incoming administration will not imitate the weak, vacillating, undignified policy of the present, but maintain the honor of our flag, and the rights of our citizens, from all insults or injuries.

The News from France-The Re-establishment of the Empire.

What we were the first journal ito predict-and that at a time when most, if not all our contemporaries, said that Louis Napoleon would be hurled from power in a few months, if not in a few dayswhat we said on receiving the news of the coup d'état, and have since, again and again reiterated-has now come to pass. The first steps towards the formal re-establishment of the En pire in France have been taken-the consumnation will speedily follow; and the Empire will probably be proclaimed on the second of December, the anniversary of the coup d'état-the anniversary of the proclamation of the Empire of Napoleon the elder, and the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz, at which three emperors commanded, and the allies-Austria and Russia-lost, in killed and wound ed, more than 40,000 men, besides many thousands of prisoners, forty standards, and one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon. The day will be celebrated with all "the glorious pomp and circum stance of war," and all the souvenirs of that deci sive victory, and all the reminiscences of the glory of the victor, and all the grandeur of the ancient empire, will be awakened, and the spirit of Napoleon the First will be deemed to be present at the gorgeous pageant of Napoleon the Third.

The decree for the revival of the Empire has been dopted by the Senate, and accepted by the Prince President of the republic, and is to be subnitted to the people in the following form : -

The people wish for the re-establishment of the imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with hereditary right in his direct descendants, either legitimate or adoptive, and give him the right to regulate the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, as provided for by the Schaffes Consultum of — November, 1862. That the people will decide in the affirmative by as large a majority as they confirmed the coup d'état, and elected the dictator President of the re-

public, there can hardly be a doubt. Louis Napoleon

appears not only to have completely gained the conidence of the nation, but somewhat of the worship of the uncle seems to be revived in the nephew. His reply to the Senate is as pregnant with meaning as it is full of art. He says:-What now most affects my heart is the thought that the spirit of the Emperor is with me, that his ideas guide me, that his shade protects me, since, by a solemn proceeding you come, in the name of the French people, to prove to me that I have merited the confidence of the country.

What the ideas of the elder Napoleon were, everyoody knows; and if his successor only carry them out, we may expect before very long to find Europe in a blaze. In order to consolidate his strength and to concentrate the affections of the people upon himself, Louis Napoleon has got rid of his uncle, Jerome Bonaparte, and his son, and has the whole Bonaparte family placed at his disposal. It will be seen, by reference to the news, that Jerome has, in high dudgeon, resigned as President of the Senate. But it is useless for him to kick up his heels against destiny. He is to be offered the office of Grand Constable, an office calculated to minister to his rapacity, while it will deprive him of all poli-

tical importance. The question arises, will the other great powers of Europe submit to this new arrangement? By the Congress of Vienna it was agreed between the allies that no relation of Bonaparte should ever sit upon the throne of France. Ins ead of carrying that tren'y into execution, three of the powers, namely, Russia, Prussia and Austria, enterel into a secret treaty within the last year, not to interfere

with the present incumbent, but to prevent any of at beirs, or any other member of the Bonaparte family, from succeeding him But the decree of the Senate, which will soon be the law of France, sets this treaty at defiance and provides for the succession to the imperial dig nity as hereditary in the direct and legitimate male descendants of Louis Napoleon, or, in the event of his having no heirs, in such male children of his uncle as he may adopt, and in case of his adopting no heir, by an organic decree deposited in the archives regulating the order of succession to the throne in the Bowaparte family. What the result of this bold and decided step may be, it is difficult to determine at present; but it is probable the high contracting owers will be centent to let France and Louis Naoleon alone, if he will only let them alone. How love he will do so, remains to be seen. The "grandeur" of France is the dream of his existence, and everything to due time will be sacrificed to that.

BRITISE LUST OF TERRITORY.-It has long been obvious that British covetousness of territory was insatiable, and that the army in the East would never rest until further conquests were out of the question. Not only does it seem that the moral perceptions of all who land in Hin dostar, in an official capacity, become instantly blunted, but the same passions which lead a Lord Dalhousie to trample on the feeble Asiatic powers appear to burn as hotly in the breasts of his coun trymen at home. The race of Hastings is clearly not extinct. And though, when a Burke is found to expose, in all its naked infamy, the deads and designs of bloodshed and rapine which have marked British domination in the East, common decency forbids an open exhibition of public indifference, the sense of shame is but ophemeral, and soon gives place to the national spirit of lawless acquisitiveness. Words could not express the indignation of the British people when the news of Lord Gough's disaster on the Sutlej reached England; but their loy was equally boisterous when it became known that the British troops had overpowered the gallant Sikhs. "It is extremely discreditable," says the Times, "that a body should be formed for the deliberate purpose of plundering a foreign State;" and, in the same breath, it inquires, with some anxiety, whether the crown jewels at Ava and the revenues of Burmah will be a sufficiently splendid booty to compensate for the expenses of the war? To whatever side we look, in the East, we shall find Great Britain pursuing the same policy of piratical invasion and lawless aggression. On the northwest, the troops have advanced from Peshawr to Shubkudr, on the Cabul river, and are expecting active service in fresh predatory excursions. A writer on the spot, who may be presumed to speak the sentiments of the army, if not of the government, confidently expects that "these outrages, (i. e., the unparalleled mpudence of the Momunds, in gathering together to take counsel in their affairs,) will provoke govern ment into retaliation on a large scale, and fead to a

war of extermination "
The accounts of British domination in the Punab remind us of the stories which are told of the rule of the Paris Committee of Public Safety. The batred of the monarchists for the Couthons and Robespierres did not, perhaps, burn so fiercely as the hatred of the unfortunate Sikhs for their op pressors, but the policy of the latter is a plagiarism from Collet d'Herbois and his friends. Lying reports of conspiracies against the British government are instantly followed by the most inexcusable vioations of domicile, arrests, and, wherever any shadow of evidence can be found, executions-the whole Punjab is greaning under a reign of terror.

In Oude, symptoms of a coming storm are apparent; bothing but the terror of the British arms prevents the inhabitants from rising en masse, and expelling the tax gatherers, who are grinding them to the earth.

But it is towards Burmah that the eyes of England are chiefly directed. Not content with reducing the powers on the North to a state of slavery, the splenaid Burmese empire, stretching from the borders of Thibet and China far away on the Malay peninsula, is now exciting her covetous propensities. Ava, Prome, Rangoon, would grace the list of her Eastern cities, and the sea coast from Calcutta to Penang would extend her trade. An indiscreet, though in point of fact a justifiable resolve of the ruler of Burmah, affords a pretext for war, and a steam flotilla is immediately ordered to the mouth of the Irawaddy. Regiment after regiment is concentrated on Rangoon. The garrisons of Madras and Bengal are drained for the expedition. What can Burmah do? The Emperor has a territory 1,000 miles long and 600 broad to defend, and about 7,000 fighting men to defend it. It were absurd to question the result. Burmah must fall into the hands of England. Whether she will grasp the whole, from Assam to Slam, or will content berself with a modest slice of the sea coast and the cities on the Irawaddy, is a matter which Lord Dalhousie is now datermining, at Calcutta Meanwhile, the whole country is devastated. Rangoon is in ashes. The rice crop has failed, and the British steamers have succeded in soizing 20,000 tons which were being sent to the upper country. A frightful famine is anticipated next year. These disasters are trifles, however, when compared with the importance of strengthening the frontier of the British dominions in India, and extending the market for British manufactures. When Burmah is conquered, Siam, Malaya, and China, will be the next to follow. A pretext will not be wanting, and the people of England will ever be ready to vote millions for despoil-

ng the weak nations of the East of their homes. No nation has ever committed greater acts of inustice than Great Britain. None has ever exhibited such an utter disregard of principle in gratifying its lust for power and territory. [Go where you will, in every quarter of the globe, you will find cities, seaports, and tracts of country, which England has wrested from feeble nations.

The policy which prompts these organized free

booting expeditions cannot be pursued with impunity for ever. Great Britain cannot hope to absorb the whole Southern shores of Asia, without something more than a more protest from foreign nations. Other powers besides England are interested in inquiring whether the empire of Burmah ought to be reduced to the state of a mere dependency of the British crown If the British people are content to sustain their government and the rulers of India in doing what every man of honesty condemns, the people of this country and of France may perhaps prove unwilling to view the matter in the same light. Great Britain must not suppose that because in former days her superior curning enabled her to subjugate the petty tribes of India, the other commercial powers of the world will consent to her usurping the whole Eastern market. We do not pretend to be in the secrets of our government on the subject, but we are confident that the extension of the British fron tier to the Western borders of China, and the control of the whole sea coast to Penang, cannot be viewed with indifference by the administration. Every seaport which is monopolised by Great Britain is a direct loss to us. Nor can Louis Napoleon view the aggrandizement of the British power with unconcorn. Eager, as he notoriously is, for a protext for war, there is nothing more likely than a decision on his part to espouse the cause of the unfortunate nations of India, whom Great Britain is despoiling of their birthright. The French have learned the art of colonizing in Algiers, and nothing would be more popular in Paris then an attempt to carry out a similar policy in the East. The landing of a French army at Penang would be a signal for a general rising from Cabul to Burman-round the French standard exasperated millions would rally. Of the result England can judge as well as we. Let her hold her hand while it is yet time.

INTERESTING FROM THE CANARIES.—Coptain Treat, the bark Nancy Treat, arrived yesterday, in forty-eight days from the Canary Islands, states that the dry season had been the severest experienced there, and had injured the crops to a great extent. The drought, which had also been very great, bad made the water scarce, which as very severely felt by the inhabitants.

8. Grence's Concent.-The annual the charitable funds of the St George's and British Pro. tective Emigrant Society, of New York, was given night, in Metropolitan Hall. The programme presented great attractions, comprising Mile. Urso, Madana Anna Bishop, Miss Rosa Jacques, Messrs. Paham, Lesch, Guidi, &c. The selections were enterely of an English character. 'The Death of Nelse a," and Moore's beautiful ballad, "Oft in the 8s" y Night," were sung with great spirit and effect by Mr. Beaham. "Home, 8west Home," 'Comin' Paro' the Rye," &c., &c., were given by Madame Birnop in her best etyle and the British national anthe in was sung by her and Mesere. Braham and Leach. Ine concert passed off with great éclat, but the attendrace was not so good as we might have wished.

MADAME SONTAG'S NEW SERIES OF CONCERTS.—We believe that this distinguished artiste is determined that her next series of concerts, which are to commence on Monday next, will far eclipse all that has yet been presented here in that line She is to be assisted by Badiali. Pozzolini, Carl Eckert, Paul Julien, and Luigi Rocco, while her orchestral and choral arrangements are made on a most magnificent scale. Madame Sontag is expected place at Metropolitan Hall this evening.

Rev. N. H. Hudson's Second Lecture. SHARSPEARE'S HENRY THE POURTH—PALSTAFF AND

The New England course of lectures, at the Brooklyn Institute, appears to be gaining in popularity, the attendance yesterday evening being very tolerable, not-

withstanding the inclement state of the weather.

The lecture was the third of the series, and the President, Mr. Low; announced that the fourth would be delivered on Tucsday next, by Hon Horace Mann. Sub-

iect, "Weman."

Mr. Hupson then came forward. He had had, he observed, occasion to remark, in his former lecture, that the first and second parts of King Henry the Fourth formed, fu reality, but one continuous whole, and the unity aid chiefly in the tracing the character of Prince Henry, and in showing how he had contradicted all he had given promise of while Prince of Wales, and jumped at once from the wild and thoughtless "mad cap Prince" Hal, into the brave, wise, gentle and heroic Henry the Fifth. In investigating the qualities of Sir John Falstaff, we could easily see how the Prince might be the mad-cap reveller that history gave him out, and yet be all the while secretly storing preparations for wisdom and virtue; needing no other conversion than the cause of duty, and the opportunity for nobler enterprise. Falstaff was a very impracticable subject for criticism to deal with. His character was too complex and manifold to be well digested into the forms of logical statement—he was so much that one could not easily tell what he was. Diverse and even opposite were the qualities which met in him: yet that only enriched, not destroyed the operation of their working in him; and we saw their fusion so happily blended together, so evenly balanced, and so interwoven, that no generalities could be used to set him off; and if we undertook to grassy him in a formal conclusion, the best part still ecapse between our fingers, so that the only way to give an idea of him was to take the man along and show him, and he was too real and too plump in his reality to render that easy. Writy above all other men, he was not a wit; and with more sensuality than could be found in most men, he could not with justice, be called a sensualist. He had certainly a lively regard for his own safety. A velu of cowardice, or something very size it, ran through his actions; but he was not a coward. Bragging and lying prodigiously, he could not, with justice, be called a braggart or a liar. There was a sort of dramatic necessity for the "unimitated and inimitable Falstaff," whose character stamped itself as thoroughly on the proceedings at Eastcheap as that of the King did on those at the palace. Whatever might have been the fact, there was a strong artist reason for the narvelous combination of charms and vices. None but an old man could have been so dissolute and so discerning, or appear to think so like a whee man, even when talking most unwisely; and he must have a world of wit and sense to recordie a min of such native recitude and pentration. His immeralities were moveled to the respectiv could easily see how the Prince might be the mad-cap reveller that history gave him out, and yet be all the while secretly storing preparations for wisdom and virtue; was never so witty as with Sir John. The Princs under-stoot Faistaff, although Faistaff, who saw so clearly through every one etc. did not seem to understand the Princs. The character of Faistaff was not to be drawn from his own expressions, for he, like other people, not see himself as others saw him, and even if he did not see himsell as others saw him, and even if he did, he spoke from art and not for truth; and this character possessed a high meral reope in not creating any respect. Falstaff not baving even self respect. No person merely as being amusers are objects of respect—a remark which applied to all actors as mere actors, though they were cutilled to respect as men and gentlemen. Faistaff's abuse of Justice Shallow's hospitality let us into the worst traits of his character, and shielded the Prince, in some degree, from the charge that might be made of unbandsome conduct towards him Falstaff appeared to be a public brain, from which shot forth nerves through all the timbs of the commonwealth, and through him the vision was led forth into a long perspective of cid English life and manners. The orbs which tevolved around him all shone by his light, from the immediate heir of England and the highteous Lord Chief Justice, to Robin Ostler, who lived on one idea and "neverjoy ed since cats rose." This train of delineation led to some remarks on the other characters, as Mrs. Quickly, Justice shallow, and Silence, particularly that of the hosters, who, with all her faults, and with all her musts, and spoke from art and not for truth; and this character

larly that of the hosters, who, with all her faults, and with all her morel and intellectual passiveness, showed so much of a woman's nature. Taking all the characters in connection, the lecturer concluded by saying, in the words of Dr. Johnson, no author, probably, in any two plays, produced so much delight.

Police Intelligence.

Biting off on Eer —On Menday night an altereation took piace between two men, named Francis Williams and William Smith at the corner of Water and Oliver streets, which resulted in a personal contest, and in the affray Williams regard his antagonist by the left ear and, before leaving his grip, bit of nearly the whole of it. The police were called and officer Watsh of the Fourth ward, took Williams into custody, and conveyed him to the station house, and Smith was taken to his residence at No. 79 Oliver street Vesterday morning the accused was conveyed before Justice Osborn, who committed him to prison to answer the charge of maining.

Personal Intelligence.

The Hon John Bell of Tennessee, arrived at Chatoogaville, Georgia, on the 16th instant, on his way to New Orleans. His journey in that direction is said to be on account of continued ill-health.

Orleans. His journey in that direction is said to be on account of continued fil-health.

Artivals at the the Howard—J. A. Floyd, Baltimore; E. A. Williams, Syracuse; W. Platner, Canada; O. Gaffney, Rechester; Capt. A. Day, Philladelphia; Dr. D. O. White, S. S. S. Nevada: Hon C. Fisher, Lowell; H. Hill, Providence; J. J. Gillespy, Troy; and 43 others.

Arrivals at the Mctropolitan Hotel—W. W. Corcoran, Washington; T. C. H. Smith, Cin., Ohio; Hon. R. B. Arrivals at the Mctropolitan Hotel—W. W. Corcoran, Washington; T. C. H. Smith, Cin., Ohio; Hon. R. B. Marsh, Vignin; W. T. Walters, Baltimore; Alexander Nesbit, Philadelphia; E. Peckrell, Georgetown; Samuel J. Tripp, Providence; W. E. Brownell, Boston; C. R. Coffin, Malne; J. F. Jones, Syracuse; Hon. J. W. Robertson, Gajor, M. F. J. J. Gens, Syracuse; Hon. J. W. Robertson, Gajor, Lexis Williams, Ohio; D. A. Woodbury, Michigan; Lt. J. C. Walsh, U. S. N.; Dr. W. K. Freeman, Cal; fon. J. G. Crawford, Glasgow; A. Paul, New Hampshire; E. Fullerton, Vermont; R. J. Remington, Ogdensburg, At the American.—B. Pennock, Pa; D. Fish, Syra-

P. E. Fullerton, Vermont; R. J. Renington, Ogdensburg.
At the American.—B. Pennock, Pa; D. Fish, Syracuse; H. Whipple, Philadelphia; B. G. Gimore, do.; J. S. Bates, Boston; C. Elmon, Richmond; Major Howeil, N. J; E. B. Peck, N. Orleans.
At the Astor.—J. Paxon. Philadelphia; J. Leonard, do; M. Barnes. Springfield; W. Ford, California; Hon J. C. Hobson, N. Y; J. Chaw, Boston; D. B. Mudge, do.; J. Stetson, Eoston.

GENERAL PIERCE NOT GOING SOUTH — A letter has been received from General Franklin Pierce, the

GENERAL PIERCE NOT GOING SOUTH — A letter bas been received from General Franklin Picroe, the Precident elect, relative to his visit to Philadelphia, in which he states his intention to remain at home until after the first of Vebruary. The letter was written to the Democratic Committee of Arrangements of Philadelphia, and is as follows:—

CONCORD, N. H., NOV. 18, 1862.

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your kind letter of the 19th instant, I would state that I do not expect to leave New England for the South before the first of February.

Accept my thanks, gentlemen, and believe me, very truly yours,

FRANK, PIERCE.

AN UNKNOWN MAN KILLED .- A man was found An UNKNOWN MAN KILLED.—A man was found dead upon the track of the Boston and Providence Ratiroad, in the town of Mansfield, on the 20th inst., supposed to have been killed by the express train. On his right arm, which was cut off, were impressions with India ink, of the following letters, in espitals, "M. I S., 1821," which are supposed to be the initials of his name and the year of his birth. He had a wallet about him containing some sementy-one cents in change, and a bill of goods, headed "Thomas Wilson to M Tair," to the amount of sixty-five dellets. He had formerly lost one joint from the middle finger of the right hand.

the middle finger of the right hand.

LARGE Liquon Seizure.—On the 20th inst., at Barger, Marshal Farnham, furnished with a precept, visited the schooner Eclipse, from Boston, discharging at kleker & Jewett's wharf, and took possession of sixteen barrels of American liquors, rum, gin, and brandy, and two quarter pipes of excellent Pelevoisin brandy, bearing the custom house brand of F. Webster, Boston. Some of the barrels were directed on the cards appended to town agents. The good liquer had small isbeis, "Frankfort," upon them. The cheap liquor was stored in the watch-house, and the good in the Marshal's office.

The Wyaymes, from Monday night continued wet and cold, and presented, at daybresk yesterday morning, a most cheeless appearance with a drianing rain and fogsy atmosphere. At zoon, we experienced a sudden change; the day became dry, with a light, warm air. The thermometer at the Hexanb building ranged: at non 40 deg; at 3 P. M., 43% deg.; at 5 P. M., 49 deg. As evening came on, it was again foggy and wet but the advanced night was mild, without rain. Considering the period of the year at which we have arrived, the weather is very mild, but the sudden changes of temperature to which we have been exposed have produced a good deal of influence and rheumatism.

Vegetatian Society.—The second monthly meeting of

mild, but the sudden changes of temperature to which we have been exposed have produced a good deal of influence and rheumatism.

Vestrablan Society.—The second monthly meeting of the New York Vegetarian Society was held on Tuesday evening at 16 Laight street, the President, Dr. Wall, in the chair. An address was made by Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Williamsburg, who contended that the practice of eating the fiesh of animals was contrary to the Bible, and the principal obstacle in the way of the Gospel reform. Soveral other gentlemen related their experience in vegetarianism all beauty testimeny to the healthful influences of an exclusively vegetable diet. After enrolling several new members, and appointing a committee on by lans, the society adjourned to the 14th of Desember, at which time it is expected the Rev. Mr. Shaw will again be among the speakers.

The Board of Superavisous—The Index Book Contract.—In our report of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, on Mondey night, which appeared in the Heratin of yesterday morning, there is an error in giving the statement of his honor the Recorder. relative to the saving which, he submitted would be effected by an alteration or re-arrangement of this contract. The report, as published, reads that the Recorder stated "He would vote for an adherence to the terms of the contract up to paying for two hundred and fifty books, but that the mainder, up to one thousand if required should be paid for at the lower tender which he proposed, and that the difference would amount to sixty six kundred dolars." We now find that the saving would amount to a vast deal more money than the amount reported above. The Recorder pointed out the reduction of expense which would be effected by adopting the resolution which he proposed, and those now mentioned on the whole work of all the offices, will be upwards of \$60,000. This is rerious, and requires to be leaked to.

Postronad—The ceramony of laying the corner stone of the House of Refuge for Juvenilo Deliuquents, on Randall's leland, was

o'clock, A.M., and will conduct the company to the ground.

Fire.—A fire broke out at nine o'clock on Tuesday merning, in a carpenter's shop situated at No. 128 Tenth street and Severish avenue. The police and firemen were quickly upon the spot, and through their exertions the dumage was not very considerable, as it was at first dreaded it would be in the confusion, a man employed upon the premises fell from a window in the second story, and sustained some seitous internal injuries.

Fire Alana—The fite alarm which was tolled out at a quarter to twelve o'clock last Monday night, for the Fourth district, was from the ringing of the bells in Brooklyn. The peculiar state of the atmosphete caused an echo sound, like as if the bell was in the midst of this City. The City Hall bell rang an alarm in the Fifth district, at ten o'clock last night. Upon inquiry, we could not find a fre. The note was given from the Centre market bell.

Fatal Reserve of an Accident—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the City Hopital, upon

Fatal Result of an Accident —The Coroner held an inquest resterday afternoon, at the City Hospital, upon the body of a man named James McInvally, who died there on Monday evening, from the effect of injuries which he received last Friday. Peter Duffy sworn—Was at work with the decessed last Friday, in Thirty-ninst street, near Third avenue; we were employed in sinking a sover; there had been a blast of the rock in the sewer; we went away, and returned effer it was discharged; I went to work; decessed turned back about thirty feet from where I was working; I soon heard him call to me, raying, "my leg is breken;" I found that a large stone had rolled from the bank, and crushed his leg; my impression is that he went to remove a board which had been broken by the blast, and that this caused the stone to fail upon him. Surgeon Suckley—Decessed was admitted to the Hospital on Friday, the 19th, with a severe compound fracture of the left leg; he died, in consequence, on Monday evening. Verdiet accordingly. Decessed was a native of Ireland, and aged forty years.

Serious Accident—At a late hour on Monday.

Skintous Accident—At a late bour on Monday evening, a laborer named Mathew Cyphe, who was employed in working at the new building. No. 125 Green wich street, accidentally fell from the fifth story to the bacement, injuring himself in a most serious manner. He was taken up by his fellow workmen and citizens, and conveyed to the City Hospital by officer George Rolard, of the First ward police. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

his recovery.

Supper Death -- Coroner Ives has been notified to hold an inquest on board the packet ship Manhattan, novilying at pler No 13 East river, upon the hody of a woman, who died rather suddenly, after the voyage from

Liverpool.

DEAU BODY OF A CHILD FOUND —The police of the Eighth ward, found the body of an infant in the dock foot of Charlton street last Monday evening.

Military Parades.

The Puffy Guards, Captain William Wilson, passed our office yesterday, on their return from target practice. They numbered about sixty muskets, and made a fine

The Guardian Guards, Captain George C. Brown, also The Guardian Guarda Captain George C. Brown, also passed. They numbered about eighty muskets. They contended for twelve valuable prizes, which were duly awarded to the successful shots. The above company is attached to Engine Company No 29. They were accompanied by Adkins' celebrated band.

Cumbarland Guards proceeded to the country for target practice verterday, attended by Shelton's American brass band. We saw a number of valuable prizes which were to be contended for.

The Nasrau Guards. This spirited company intend to give their sanual ball at Tammany Hall, in January, From the preparations now making, it promises to be a very fine affair. Shelton's band is aircady engaged for the ceession.

no conston.

The Ogder Guards, Captain Tioc, fifty muskets. This empshy turned out armed with umbrelias, the muskets axing been forwarded by express. For sharp shooting, see target can be compared with any other seen this

The Brooklyn Sunday Liquor Traffic—Opinion of Judge Strong.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Strong.

Miles Wood against the City of Brooklyn and others—
Justice Strong has delivered an elaborate opinion upon all the questions arising under the Sunday criticance. The principal points he decides are:—ist. Toat the Common Council has no authority to arrest on Sunday. At That the proceedings are not criminal but civil, and that all rules and practice governing civil cases apply to prosecutions for violations of the ordinance. 3d. That the parties are entitled to be tried by a jury. 4th, That licensed inn or tavern keepers have a right to vend on Sundays to lodgers and travellers. 5th, He has granted an injunction against the city enforcing the ordinance against licensed inn or tavern keepers.

Marine Affairs.

Marine Affairs.

A Raise of this port, which has been for some time undergeing repairs, was hauled up on the Fairhaven railway on Wednesday. This vessel has resched the age which is appointed unto man—threescore years and ten—and was we believe, built at Kingston, in this State. For the hat fifty or sixty years she has been successfully engaged in the sperm whale fishery, laving been owned by Sam'l Rodman, Esq., of this city, and being now in possession of the Redman family. It is undoubtedly true that the Maria was either the first or second vessel that displayed the American flag in the British channel. Notwinstanding her great age, it is thought that, by the exercise of a little cane, she may safely arrive at her hundredth year. Her model is very singular and different from that of any vessel at the present time.—New Bedford Standard.

Launches.—At Rockland, 14th inst., by Mr. Horace

Veriel at the present time.—New Bedford Standard.

Launches.—At Rockland, 14th inst., by Mr. Horace
Merriam, a superior freighting ship of 992 tons, called the
Paragon, built of best white oak timber, and of the best
materials and workmen-hip, to be owned partly in Rockland, and partly in New York and Philiadelphis, and to be
commended by Capt Samuel Duncan, of Rockland.

A bark of 328 tons, intended for a whaler, to be called
the Sea Shell will be launched at Warren, R. I. on the
25th inst. She is owned by Mr. R. B. Johnson and
others, of Warren, and will be commanded by Captain
Wm. Martin.

Court Calendar-This Day. Superior Court — (Two Branches)—Nos, 221, 558, 2, 248, 143, 498, 531, 479, 132, 207, 432, 200, 583, 583, 584, 508, 324, 218, 556, 302, 455, 9, 402, 7, 259, 139, 539, 426, 533, 169, 534, 481, 579, 538, 250.

200, 200. The Daguerreotype of Daniel Webster, from which was engraved the portrait published in the gallery of illustrous Amoricans, may be seen int BRADY'S national gallery 200 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

The Crayon Daguerrectype is the most exquisitely beauti'ul thing ever produced by art, and is admired by all who see it. It is taken only by ROOT, at his spleneid galleries, 353 Broadway. Call and see it, and also the price medal which it drew this year.

Odd Fellow's Hall-The Cheapest Clothing store in New York - Call, examine, and purchase at prices forty per cost lower than the down town establishments. The stock is well selented—purchased for cash, which can ble us to defy compatition. Corner of Grand and Centre

We Advise all in quest of Cheap Clothing to go immediately to 0dd Fellow's Hall and purchase garments, well made, neatly trimmed, and of superior quality, at prices litherto unheard of. Overceats, frock and dress-conts, from \$2.50 to \$7; pants and vests from 75 cents to \$3.50. Corner of Grand and Centre streets.

A Word of Advice.—The mornings and evenings are now very cold, and a good overcoat is a garment no one would willingly put asside. There are many in the atreets without this desirable comferter. To such, we would advise a visit to SMITH & RICE'S clothing store, No. 102 Fulton street.

Look Out for the Oblidren, and Oall Early at TUTTLE'S Emperium, Sis Broadway, while you can have a chine from the new goods he is daily opening. The novelties of the world are pouring in there constantly. A volume would be too small to name over the various articles. Look for yourselves.

Fitting Heficetions on Fits.—If shirts war-

ranted to it don't fit, it is not fit that they should be paid for. The most befitting source is to discard the missies, and immediately refit at GREEN'S outfitting store, No. 1 Astor House, whose shirts, made to measure, always fit, and are sent home at the fitting time, fitly made up.

sells at less prices.

Elegant French Wedding Cards and Envelope,—The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the pritis requiring comething truly elegant, to his beautiful style of silver bordered and plain f ench wedding cards, engraved in the latest mode. EVERDELL, No. 38 Broadway, corner Duane street. Established 1840.

for this popular article is very great this season having discovered that they are not only a fortable, but like wise slegant in approheap. Wear the "A'pine," by all armore, dura regard for your hosith. Cab means, if you he asortment of gaiters of kints, slippers, ties leaders and the state of the state

Wind to Braperies, &c.—Kelly & son, No. 2015, Broadway, and No. 54 Roade on Land an extensive stock of French brocatelle since, wrested damask, face and muslin curtain sices, and an immense ascortment of window all of which we are selling fully twenty per centary other establishment. Examine the industries offer before you purchase.

Embroideries, Laces, &c. Ladies, if you wish to purchase embroidered collars, chemisettes, under sieves, caps, needle worked edgings, fasvytings, and laced every description she in at D ED WARDS, & Broadwag, near, thouston street. Just received a carton of real Valencies is es, and two large invoices of Musquitair and Sentage collars; also, one lot of richly werked bands.

Ladies Fancy Fur.—First Premium of the American Institute in the years 1850, 1851, and 1852. He gant and general assortment of fine furs, imported and manfactured by Furst Hats! Caps!—Knox is now more than usually busy, and his stock of magnificent furs is rapidly disappearing, under the combined effects of cold weather and conomical charges. Ladies, call at one; and make your selections. His assortment of hats for gentlemen, and tats and caps for the 'young people,' is of the best character, offering the greatest inducements to all who wish to purchase, to patronise his establishment, No. 128 Fulton street.

seems as if it had just begun, so great is the demand for his winter styles. The Genin's Felt Beaver seems to have charmed half the hat-wearing public, and the regular winter style the other half. These hats are certainly the most brilliant specimens of taste and skill in the art of hatting that have appeared this scaren, at any price, and it may well prevoke the ast-inslament of these who are not aware of the almost unlimited extent of Genin's buriness, that he can sell such hats as 24 such. an sell such hats at \$4 cach.

214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

The People's Hatters-Who are they l-Their superior productior a susver. They are mechanics of the first order. In the year 1850 they were incorporated as the flat Finishers' Union. This Union is composed exclusively of practical hatters, whose aim it is to produce work superior to that of any establishment in this country. They have done s. They will continue to do so. Their salestreem is at No. 11 Park Row, opposite the Aster House. Standard prices \$4 and \$3.

Prices Reduced,-Many of our Delaines and rich broade silks we are now solling at reduced prices, the styles will be found most beautiful. Our stock of em-breiders and laces are complete and full. Also, cloaks, shawls, merines, linans and domestic goods. TRFANY & CETTING, 321 Broadway.

Dedworth Music Store, No. 493 Broadways -American and foreign music, for the voice, piane, guitar, violin, cernet, flute, eachers, &c., Bands supplied with instruments, military concert or orchestral music books, paper, &c., HAVEY B. DODWORTH, leader of the Cernet band, and CHARLES L. LAZARUS, Proprietors.

Portable Dressing Cases.—These Articles slaim the attention of travellers, on account of their extense compactness and utility, which renders them at once convenient companions to all whose business or pleasure salls them from home. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Aster House, and 387 Broadway.

of pen, pocket, and sportsmen's knives, embraces all the liferent styles of Joseph Rodgers & Son's manufacture, making the richest display of the kind to be seen in the city. SAUNAERS, No. 7 Astor House, and 387 Broadway.

Tortoise Shell Dress Combs.—Ladies are respectfully invited to examine the choice selection of dress sembs at the subscribers' establishment. The variety is beyond all doubt the largest in the city. Combs made and repaired.

387 Broadway, between Walker and White streets.

An Association of Gentlemen, having purchased the Metropolitan Billiard Room, 594 Breadway, neat door to the Metropolitan Hotel, and appointed J. H. Perkins formerly of Odd Fellows' Hall, Manager, have the pleasure of informing citizens and atrangers that it is new open, and is well worthy of a visit.

insupportable agony of toothache instantly relieved, with-out pain or extraction, by Drs. H. C. O'Conner and J. Con-nery, surgical and mechanical dentists, and manufacturers of incorreptible teeth. at 52 Lisponard street, near Broad-way. All-operations in dentity exceuted in the easiest and eafest mode, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Doctor W. R. T. Lutener, Oculist and Aurist. 89 Prince street.—Abundant and most satisfactory evidence can be produced of Dr. hutener's success in that part
of his profession to which he has now directed his exclusive
practice; and multitudes laboring under either of those deprivations can testify to the simp o but officacious manner
by which relief has been obtained. Condining his study to
the eye und car, many years experience and practice have
satisized his patients and himself that none, unless beyondall hop-, have not benefitted by his treatment. Dr. Lutener
can be consulted as above, from 9 to 3 c'oleck, every day, at80 Prince street, within one door of Breadway.

Dentistry—A Rare Opportunity.—Dr. N. Edwards, Dental Surgeon, 333 Breadway, will insert entire sets of the most beautiful and durable teeth, mounted on fine gold plate, for \$50; entire upper set, do. do., \$30; entire lower set, do. do., \$25. There conditions will be awailable for one month only, from this 19th day of November, 1852, all work warranted. Decayed teeth stopped with grid, and without pain, for \$1. N.B.—By permission, names of ladies and gentlemen in New York and vicinity, now warring the Deckor's teeth, will be given in reference to the ability of the undersigned.

N. EDWARDS, Dental Surgeon, 333 Broadway. Galileo was imprisoned in 1633, for ameri-

ing that the earth moved, and in 1852 Dr. Watte is pro-neunced insane, and disregarded, for saying the brain is the source of physical as well as mental power, that by exciting the brain to physical action by the Nervous Antidote, physi-cal health is re-established. But Dr. Watts, like Gallles, will live to see his theory firmly established, for all who try it once are at once convinced of the truth.

J. PYNE, No. 102 Nassau street.

The Greatest Thing Yet .- The Balm of a thousand flowers, which is unequalted for removing freek-les, pimples, blotches, &c., which have remained on the face since childhood; also for cleaning the teeth, nothing has ever been found to equal it. For sale at the Irving book-store, 71 Chambers street.

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters and belts for ladies after confinement; also instruments for club feet, knock knees, weakness of the joint, and curvature of the spine, and a very superior lace steeking for calarged veis of the leg, also children's trusses, for saie at DR. GLOVER'S, No. 12 Ann street.

Gours and's Liquid Hair Dye is, without ex-section or reservation, the very best over invented. Beware of puffed dyes. Equally colebrated is Gourand's Medicated Boap, for curing pimples, freekles, sallowness, chaps, rough-ness, &c. Foudre Subtile uprocts hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at No. & Walker street, near Broadway.

The French Army is soon to be reduced, but the army of customers flocking daily to CRISTADO-RO'S, No. 6 Astor House, to obtain a supply of his unequalled preparation, Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Boautifier, for preserving the hair in its pristing strength and beauty, is ever on the increase. Try it once.

The Public are particularly informed that Oristadore's Liquid Hair Dye is, by the consent of all, ad-nited to be the ne plus ultra of modern chemical triumphs. The title it bestows are unsurpassable for the faithfulness they bear to nature. Manufactured, sold, and applied in private rooms, by CRISTADORO, No. 6 abort House.

Lovet's Office, 114 Chambers street, for the sale of his celebrated "Wahpene," for changing gray hair and certing baldress. All that lovet says on the chird page of his samp? It, is true. He gives city references, and never refers the betty country villages for references, where they never can be found.

Wigs and Tompecs.—Batchelor's New Style stwigs are pronounced the most perfect initation of Nature yet it vented. Those wanting a very superior article should call at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factory, No. 2 Wall street, where can be found the largest and best assortment in the city. Copy the address.

Hair Dye.-Batchelor's Celebrated Lie

Kellinger Again.—Mr. J. Frederick Budd, student and nephew of Dr. Budd, of the Veterinary Institute, 256 Mott street, has regained his hair, which was gone for years. The old Dr. and his ladly have also been very successful with their hair. These are astounding cases. Recellect they are nes in California. You can see them daily Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, also, of Elm Place, Staten Island, has a beautiful cits black head of hair, and wore a wig six years. Hundreds of others can be addred. Sold in large bottles, at \$1 each. It is worth \$10, by the way, generally.

at \$1 each. It is worth \$10, by the way, generally.

Dr. McLenne's Lilver Phils.—Mr. W. G. Hufeler, of Millersburgh, Centre county, Penn., had been afflicted with liver complaint for a number of years, and was cared by the pills. A young lady of his acquaintance was also greatly relieved by them. Jacob Widner, postmaster at Covington, O., says that they sell very fast, and that he does not consider his stock of medicine complete without them. The wife of Mr. James Stewart, of Richmond, Jefferson, was cured of most distressing pains, by their nee. W. H. Ainsworth, of Varyaburg, N. Y., considers these pills the best medicine of the kind ever offered. The lot he had on hand sold rapidly and gave the highest satisfaction. James Jones, of Wilkins township, Allegheny county. Penn., says his wife used two boxes, which did her more good than their family physician for two years. For sale by all the principal druggists in New Yerk. Draggists referred to BOYD & FAULI, 40 Cortlandt street, and CLICKNER & CO., SI Barclay street.

More Evidence.—From the London Times.
"As a general rule, we have a profound contempt for patents medicines and in allible nostrams; but Hastings Compound Syrup of Naptha is working such well authenticated once in asthmat, consumptions, &c., all around us, that we half it as a meat important discovery, and recommend it to the notice of those whom it may concern. Many of our medical friends have tried experiments with it, which have been astonishingly successful." C. V. Clickener & Co., 3i Barclay street, Few York, are the general agents for Dr. Hastings in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brocklyn by Mrs. Hayes, 176 Fulton street.

Poor Ludies can now use Jones' Chemical sap. It is only two shillings a cake; it makes the stim clear, white and cares pimples, freekles, its, &c. Elis four r-liling coral hair restorative is now sold for two shillings. It dresses the nair beautifuily, sakes it grow dark, and atops its falling off. Sold o-19 at 803 Broadway. Mind, 403, 40 176 Fulton street, Brooklyn.